

The debate on Wednesday last on Confederation was a protracted affair; but (and in this we think every member of the Council will agree with us) completely wanting in spirit and in character. We agree with the opinion of one honorable member, that instead of any good and valid arguments being advanced for or against Confederation, the whole debate resolved itself into a discussion of the difference between "tweedledum" and "tweeledge." The opponents of Confederation, if there were any, (except so far as the immediate consummation was concerned), advanced nothing of a novel or striking character against the principle, and the advocates in its favor treated the question in such a lukewarm manner as to lead us to believe that the subject of Confederation is by common consent shelved for the present. Under these circumstances we propose in lieu of our usual report to give a resume of the speeches delivered on this hitherto exciting topic, and we believe that in this the public will be the gainers, as the space so saved in our columns can be used for much more interesting matter to our readers. The best speech, as a speech, was decidedly that delivered by Dr. Davie, the mover of the resolution, who did not speak so much on Confederation as on the manner his resolution had been received on the occasion when first brought forward. He said:—"I have not heard a substantial argument in favor of Confederation—unless, however, in the shape of a rebuff to argument." In relation to the attacks made upon him on the occasion referred to, he said:—"The hon. member for Cariboo, the other night, loaded my constituency with almost nameless epithets; when my constituents see the report of his speech surely they will think metempsychosis has been effected, and taking this hon. member as a sample of his country, they may ask me to bring in a measure to protect them against the incursions of the two legged wolves and panthers east of the Rocky Mountains. When his vocabulary had become exhausted, the hon. gentleman resorted to my years. * * * may that hon. gentleman make as best use of his bodily organization during the period of his adolescence as I did myself; may he in maturer years have thrown aside the indelicacy of his youth, and possess a body as robust as my own at this bearing the snows of more than fifty winters, a befitting temple for a vigorous mind, that should be able to arrive at a period when the head becomes unclothed, or mantled with the hoar of age, his feet may be found in that righteous way which shall make his hoary hairs a crown of glory. He disclaimed the prejudice that bad government had against Canadians; he divided the men into two classes, the generous and the selfish; the latter he abhorred, "he came in the guise of friendship, and like the ancient traitor, betrays the Son of Man with a kiss." He brought the subject forward because the unsettled state of the question is injurious to the Colony; and he adduced instances to show that such a state of things prevented those who had the means investing their money in the Colony. He quoted from the *Illustrated London News* and the *Times* newspapers to show that the English people were misinformed as to the desire of this Colony for Confederation with Canada, and these impressions were mischievous and false. The hon. members for this Island had been elected on the distinct understanding that they were anti-Confederators, and he himself had expressly stated that he was opposed to it. "The Home Government was misinformed on many things respecting us. Sir John Lubbock was said in the House of Lords, in the Duke of Newcastle's speech, to command the entrance to Esquimaux Harbor; and there was no one among us who knew enough of our geography or topography to correct that statement; much more then, may they be uninformed on this vexed question." The Home Government will never force Confederation on us. They never forced legislation on a Colony but once and they lost America. "The condition of Nova Scotia affords us an awful warning. She was trapped into a Confederation; and what is her complaint? I quote her own words:—"Our commerce has become embarrassed, our prospects blighted, and we are being made use of by Canada." She laid her case at the foot of the British throne, and what was the reply. "You entered of your own free will, and must abide by your own decision." In a late number of the *Toronto Globe* was the first dispatch from the Dominion Government to Nova Scotia, the substance of which was that, whereas England had been wont to allow her colonies a great deal of freedom, now that she had become confederated her freedom must be curtailed. Nova Scotia stands like a pillow of salt to warn us against the danger that impends. We have a Government ready to redress our every reasonable grievance. Our civil list has been reduced, and our debt is now a merely nominal sum. Our commerce is recovering, our resources are being developed, our lands are being cultivated, our valleys are being covered with corn and our heads are multiplying. Arrangements are being made to import dams for which we will be welcomed as vivas for our saviors—to give to their homes comfort yet unknown; but if we are interrupted by Confederation our hopes will prove to have been foundationless, and our heart-cherished prospects will perish like a garland in the grasp of popular rapacity." The hon. member resumed his seat amidst loud applause. Mr. Wood followed in a terse and sensible speech. He explained why the change had taken place in the opinions of gentlemen who had voted for Confederation two years ago. The impression was, at that time, that Confederation meant the grouping together of the several Provinces for the purpose of self defense and mutual advantage in relation to ships and commerce; such also had been the impression in England. The idea was a grand one; he thought that all the great intellects of the Dominion would be assembled to legislate for the entire country. But then it was intended that Confederation

should have limits; it was not intended to become, as Mr. Bright had expressed it, a handing over of the entire control of our territories to Ottawa; would that be Confederation or Annexation? We should in such a case be absorbed, and our dependence on the mother country would be destroyed, and with it the bond of connection that entitled us to the advantages we have hitherto enjoyed. Our representation at Ottawa, from its entire inutilty, would be a promise to the ear and a breaking to the heart; true to the interests of Canada, the majority would vote for the interests of that portion of the Dominion, to the exclusion of British Columbia. It was supposed if we hung on to the skirts of Canada we should secure representative institutions; that is quite possible, but we are on the eve of obtaining responsible government as we are, and it would therefore be folly to go two thousand miles for what we could obtain at home. It would not be long before we should be based on a sound foundation; it was not then advisable to take a leap before we were thoroughly prepared to do so. The idea was that the great distance between here and Canada would be bridged over by a railway; if that railway was constructed we should undoubtedly have to pay our share of the expense. If such a railway was likely to be a paying concern there would be no necessity to go to Canada in order to have it carried through. It was said we should have a cheaper government; that was to say the least, doubtful, as the present staff would not be reduced from its present standard, and he believed the Canadian Government had no idea of underpaying its officers. The interests of the Atlantic were opposed to those of the Pacific from the difference in staples and mode of remuneration. We should find a great difference between discussing the advantage of any reform in our own government, and going to Ottawa to seek any such redress; we should find then that we had entertained a fallacy and that we were at the foot of a despot. He admitted it was very creditable of those gentlemen who advocated Confederation and who were mostly Canadians, to desire the extension of Canadian power; they were doubtless quite sincere in believing that it would be of advantage to this Colony, but those gentlemen might be misled by their zeal and patriotism. The constant idea expressed was that it was decreed by fate that we should be Confederated; there was no escape. The same ideas were expressed across the Sound in relation to Annexation to the United States. The misapprehension existed in the fact that it was thought possible to terrify us into Confederation—a great mistake in relation to English character. Dr. Carrall considered the question of Confederation not at present on the tapis. Our Colony is ten years old, and we were worse than we were in '58; fragments of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain were lying about loose all over this great continent and it was necessary to bind them together; if they were not linked by some common bond they would be inevitably absorbed by the United States. He did not mean a mere political union, but an actual union which would be accomplished when a road was made across the continent. Hon. members had stated that Canadians alone had started and supported the agitation for Confederation; he believed such an impudent assertion; he was the same as any other of the hon. gentlemen present, he was a British subject; all must hold the same opinions with himself that it was not a question of whether Confederation was good or bad, it was a question of self-preservation. Dr. Davie had given them, in speech, a rebuff to the assertion, and would be supported by the interests of his fellow constituents. It was not Canadians alone, but Englishmen who were in favor of Confederation. Where did the idea come from but England? It was the Hudson Bay Co. that made the Colony and now tried to unmake it. No one could say that ever our present Government was liberal; we had two Chief Justices whom we had to pay, and that was owing to the liberality of England. What had England ever done for this Colony? She had never spent one dollar for our benefit. That Confederation would take place he was perfectly certain, and no obstruction existed for the construction of a railroad across the continent equal to those met with by the Americans in making the line now nearly complete. He proposed the following amendment to the resolution:—"That this Council is of opinion that in order to render Confederation of any practical benefit to British Columbia, the great territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains must first be transferred to the Dominion of Canada and opened up to immigration and settlement. That inasmuch as that transfer of that territory is still an open question, it would be premature for this Council to give any definite expression of opinion on the subject."

Mr. Humphreys seconded the resolution of Dr. Carrall, and proceeded to show the highly improper and illiberal feelings that swayed Governments and Legislators. The present system of Government was "played out," and people wanted reasonable and rational liberty. Confederation was the best mode of achieving that end. Mr. Holbrook opposed the amendment; England was taxed to support Canada, it was taken from the earnings of the poor, and it was therefore no wonder men of the John Bright class should endeavor to relieve England of that burden by uniting the provinces in order that they might defend themselves in the future and so relieve the Mother Country. But we cannot afford to let the old country go yet; we have need of a great deal more from her, so that in letting her go to unite ourselves with Canada we should be transferring our allegiance to a poor country that would take all possible from us and from which we could get nothing. The road from Canada to this country, according to all accounts, is impracticable, but in any case we should not expect to derive much population by that way as they would likely stop in the rich valleys eastward of the Rocky Mountains. The people of the Mainland were not in favor of Confederation, such a feeling was apparently created in New Westminster when the Capital was removed, but has since died out. He had been sent to the Convention at Yale against Confederation, Mr. Robson to support it; in their statement it was made to appear that Confederation would remove certain constables at Cariboo and do away with the Assay Office at New Westminster, and this was supposed to confer lasting benefit on the Colony. Some of the members of that Convention came from Victoria where they said they had been elected by a Confederate League. When the subject of Confederation was considered it was taken in committee so that the debates should not be made public; the subsequent report that appeared, to the effect that Confederation was carried unanimously was all bosh, because all the adverse speeches and votes were completely ignored. According to the statement of the member for Cariboo, the feeling in favor of Confederation was general, but he (Mr. Holbrook) could find no confirmation, in fact they did

not care anything about it. The Government gave satisfaction on the whole, and our credit was first rate; if we thought proper to borrow, there would be a regular scramble for our securities, and he hoped we would borrow if we could spend it profitably in developing the country. One argument for Confederation was that we should import Canadian manufactures free of duty, this certainly would not be a very great benefit, and in fact, to say that any benefit would accrue from Confederation was mere claptrap, and was merely misleading the people. He attempted to note the way in which the Press of the Colony had lent itself to the advocacy of Confederation, and he said the editors laid themselves open to the charge of seeking for place. Mr. Ring thought of seeking a position in the Government, he supposed the subject of Confederation dropped. Mr. Drake had listened to the several speeches in favor of Confederation, but had not heard a single argument in its favor—it was all simple declamation. In relation to the scattered character of British possessions on the American continent, he saw no danger of their being absorbed by the United States. If we were handed over to the Confederate Government they might give us a civil list, but they would take all the rest of our revenues; whereas at present we had value for the civil list we paid, and our revenues at our disposal besides. Now, what would we gain by giving our revenues to the Confederate Government? Simply the privilege of sending three members to Parliament, and two members to the Senate. The amount granted for instance by the Confederate Government to Nova Scotia, was \$80,000, and to New Brunswick, \$50,000, so that if we were only to receive a proportionate amount for our population, we should have five or six thousand dollars as our portion—a mere trifle. We should require to tax ourselves for a great many purposes that are at present unknown, and the result would be entire annihilation for the Colony. When the subject of Confederation was considered two years ago, people were carried away with the new idea; the impression now was that Confederation was a myth. The time would soon come when by a more liberal system of government we should be able to fight our own battles without giving away our hard-earned money to a country 2000 miles away. Mr. Alston could not look upon Confederation as an unmitigated evil, nor could he recommend immediate Confederation, but he believed the day would come when Confederation would be advisable. He did not think that Confederation was possible till the intervening country was more settled. He therefore moved the following amendment: "That however advisable Confederation with Canada may hereafter become, this Council believes that until the great territory intervening between this Colony and the Dominion is transferred to the Crown and contains a larger and more settled population, it would be premature to express any definite opinion on the subject." Dr. Carrall hereupon withdrew his amendment. Mr. Trutch would go with Mr. Alston in relation to Confederation being advisable at some future time, but when that time would come he did not know. He did not think that manifest destiny had anything to do with it, but the course of events pointed that way; there had been no real arguments in its favor except in one case, in which it was held that it would be the only way in which an overland railway could be obtained. We can get a railway without Confederation whenever that undertaking may be thought expedient. He would support the motion out of place, and hence arguments in favor of Confederation would be worse than useless. If the word present proposed by Mr. Trutch was inserted in the original motion it would take very little to induce him to vote either for the amendment. He believed that Confederation would come when it was practicable and desirable which was not at present. The hon. gentleman then compared our position with that of the United States in 1776, and showed that we were at least as well prepared for Confederation. Nova Scotia was not a case in point, and hence could not be accepted as an argument against Confederation. The Confederate Government was now constructing a road to the Red River country in order to facilitate communication with that portion of the North-West. All the people of the Mainland were in favor of Confederation. It might not be practicable at present and might not be in our time, but when the right comes we will and must have it. He thought Mr. Bright must be astray when he said Canada cost England three millions yearly; Canada was entirely self-supporting. If by costing three millions they meant the amount paid to defend Canada against the invasions of Fenians who thought that that was the best mode of revenging themselves on England for the misgovernment of Ireland, it might be quite true, but that money was but a small portion of what it should cost England when they looked at the expense to Canada from the same cause. We should be to Canada as a member of his body is to man, the smallest if you like, but a member, and would receive the same care as any other portion. The Council then divided on the amendment when it was lost; yeas 5, nays 12. A division was then taken on the insertion of the word "present" as proposed to be added by Mr. Trutch to Dr. Davie's motion, which would then read thus:—"This Council impressed with the conviction that under existing circumstances the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada would be undesirable, even if practicable, urges Her Majesty's Government not to take any decisive steps towards the present consummation of such Union."

Mr. Walkem—It was not a question of Canadians desiring Confederation, but of the colonists generally. He was born in the Old Country and could speak without any national feeling, but under any circumstances the desire for Confederation was anything but a disgrace to Canadians. They boasted about their connection with England; but it was not till the trade with China was jeopardized that England knew anything about us. Mr. Havelock was an Englishman, but he went in for Confederation. He denied we had a good Government, as about ten millions of dollars had been collected by way of taxes and nothing to show for it but the road to Cariboo. The Governor's speech was a practical evidence of incapacity because he yielded to the desires of the people. Mr. Robson here said he was sorry to see Victorians forcing an issue in the foolish way in which they were bringing it about. It would be building up a wall between this Island and the Mainland, it was creating a feeling of hostility between the two sections of the Colony. If Confederation stopped at the Gulf of Georgia it was not his fault.

The House then divided on the amended motion of Dr. Davie, when it was carried, yeas 11, nays 5. Yeas—Hons. Trutch, O'Reilly, Sanders, Ball, Holbrook, Helmsken, Davie, Wood, Busby, Ring, Hamley; Nays

New Advertisements.

THE SEED STORE, - - - - - YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, - - - - - Cook street, and
James' Bay Nursery, - - - - - Michigan street,

VICTORIA, V.I.

JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand

THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds

Ever raised on this Coast.

Especially attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, *Guaranteed of Home Growth.*

A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Show of 1868 for samples of the above.

J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel.

Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.

Hon. Walkem, Havelock, Robson, Carrall, Humphreys.

The votes throughout the debate were the same excepting on the original resolution, when the majority had one vote less, owing to the absence of the Attorney General.

The only remarkable feature in the debate was the ill-considered attempt of Mr. Robson to rake up the embers of hostility between the two sections of the Colony—an attempt which is discreditable to that gentleman—though happily, without avail.

New Advertisements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Victoria, Feb. 18, 1869.

To HON. J. S. HELMCKEN, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Royal Hospital, Victoria.

Sir,—Before leaving Victoria, I beg to tender a performance for the benefit of the Royal Hospital here, in recognition of the kind reception and generous support given to me and my company since our arrival; naming SATURDAY EVENING for the night of the benefit, and suggesting "London Assurance" as the play.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours truly,

F. M. BATES.

Victoria, Feb. 18, 1869.

F. M. BATES, Esq., Victoria Theatre.

Sir,—On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Royal Hospital, I have great pleasure in accepting your generous offer of a benefit for Saturday evening next, the 20th inst., for the performance of the Comedy of "London Assurance."

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HELMCKEN, M.D.,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Royal Hospital.

Consignee Notice.

Bark "Cyane," Capt. Small, from San Francisco.

THIS BARK WILL COMMENCE
discharging at the Hudson Bay Co's Wharf, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

All goods remaining on the Wharf after 5 o'clock p.m. will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners.

Security will be required for the performance of the contract.

For particulars, apply at the Hudson Bay Company's Office, Victoria, to

DR. TOLMIE,
MR. MUNRO.

February 18, 1869.

California, Oregon and Mexico.

Notice to Coal Miners.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company (Limited), at the corner of Broad and Trueman streets, Victoria, up to 2 p.m. of Thursday, the 25th instant, for Opening the Company's Mine on Queen Charlotte Island, according to the plans, &c., to be seen at the Company's office; and for Cutting and Delivering Coal at the tunnel mouth per ton.

The Company reserves the right to accept any one, or reject all tenders offered.

Security will be required for the performance of the contract.

H. GASTON, Secretary.

Victoria, Feb. 18, 1869.

TO LET,

THE VALUABLE FARM OF
CONSTANCE COVE,
with immediate entry if desired.

A considerable portion of the land has been under cultivation, and is now in a condition to yield good crops. Other portions, of excellent quality, could be brought into cultivation at moderate expense.

The Farm is beautifully situated; and its proximity to Esquimaux Harbor, Esquimaux Town and Victoria ensures a good market for all kinds of produce.

For particulars, apply at the Hudson Bay Company's Office, Victoria, to

DR. TOLMIE,
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February 18, 1869.

California, Oregon and Mexico.

THE STEAMSHIP

ACTIVE.

CAPT. F. O. SCHOLL.

FOR PORTLAND,

Will leave Esquimaux Wharf on SUNDAY, at 6 a.m.

R. BRODRICK,
Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Manager, Mr. F. M. Bates

Last Night!

Under the distinguished patronage of

His Excellency Governor Seymour, C.B.

Friday Evening, Feb. 19, 1869,

Will be performed the great sensational drama of

The Streets of New York!

LUCY FAIRWEATHER, . . . MRS. F. M. BATES.
BAIDGER, . . . MR. F. M. BATES.

SUPPORTED BY FULL COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquet . . . \$1 00
Reserved Seats . . . \$1 25
Pit . . . \$1 50
Box Office open from 11 to 3.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

(Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.)

YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN RE-NOVATED and Newly Furnished, is now the most comfortable and convenient FAMILY HOTEL in the Colony.

Being the nearest Hotel to the Steamship Landings, and contiguous to the principal business houses, Express and Telegraph Offices and Banks, it offers inducements to the traveling public and business men that no other establishment in the City possesses.

THOMAS J. BURNES,
Proprietor.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales,"

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.

Scotch House.

A. M'LEAN & CO.

Begin to intimate that their STOCK is now Complete, with a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery,

GLOVES & HATS of every Description.

—ALSO—

BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.

All of which are Imported direct, and which they offer remarkably Cheap.

To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.

AT

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CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles

The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White and Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c., also on Hand in Great Variety.

ja27 Wm. DENNY, Manager.

In the Field again!

THE LOVERS OF

GOOD HOME-BREWED ALE

Are solicited to leave their orders at

C. Gowen's New Brewery,

Corner of Yates & Blanchard Sts.,

Or at the Bank Exchange, corner of Yates & Langley sts.

All orders promptly attended to as in bygone years.

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TO LEASE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company (Limited), for Leasing the Water from the Hydrants of the Company, for sale and distribution in and about Victoria, for the term of one year.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 20th instant. For particulars, apply at the Office, or to Mr. Edgar Marsh, Wharf street.

N. I. NEUSTADT,
Secretary.

Victoria, Feb. 12, 1869.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE on Queen's Avenue, with Stable, Offices, two good wells of water and Garden, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomson, to whom applications can be made at

THE GAS WORKS

TO BE LET,

THE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF situated in Store street, lately occupied by the undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained.

Wharf street, Victoria,
10th February, 1869.

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C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION skillfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Rhinogenic Spray."

Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform, \$1 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced, so as to conform somewhat to the exigency of the times, and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice gratis.

Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867.

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A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

WANTED,

About a dozen Hunters,

Who will be put in a way to make, according to their own industry,

From \$5 to \$50 per day!

and about four months employment guaranteed.

For particulars, apply to

JULIUS SEITZ,
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Friday Morning, Feb. 19, 1869.

Auction Sale To-Day.

J. P. DAVIES & CO., Wharf street, will sell, at 11 o'clock, Hoops, Clothing and Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Feb 18—Bark Cyane, Small, San Francisco

CLEARED.

Feb 18—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster

IMPORTS

Per bark CYANE, from San Francisco—25 pkgs agricultural implements, 100 pkgs barley, 10 pkgs butter, 10 pkgs cheese, 4 to 5 coal, 21 pkgs cordage, 60 pkgs crockery, 2 demijohns, 33 pkgs drugs, 17 pkgs furniture, 20 pkgs ginger, 2 pkgs glue, 120 pkgs groceries, 180 pkgs hardware, 9 pkgs lumber, 25 pkgs meat, 30 pkgs molasses, 75 pkgs oil, 10 pkgs olive oil, 16 pkgs paper, 20 pkgs dried peaches, 10 pkgs pearl barley, 80 pkgs salt, 120 pkgs soap, 30 pkgs spirits turpentine, 9 pkgs tea, 40 pkgs wine, 25 pkgs tobacco, 9 pkgs tools, 40 pkgs victrola.

FELIX O'BYRNE RE-DIVULGES.—Few Victorians or San Franciscans have yet forgotten the career of Felix O'Byrne on this side of America; richer far would many of them be had they not cause to remember him all the days of their lives. Making his advent in Victoria, ostensibly as a correspondent of the London Times, he soon donned the garb of a barrister, and in that capacity had a brief but brilliant career; the unfortunate discovery of the place where he got hold of the wig and gown leading to his sudden retirement from the bar and departure from the Colony. Next in San Francisco, as a newspaper writer and a short-hand reporter, with violent secession and anti-Republican, then equally Union sentiments, he went through the town like a comet. Then he donned the blue, and as Lieut. Felix O'Byrne, of the Eighth California Volunteers, made things lively for our confiding tradespeople for a few short months. The decision of a Court-martial, confirmed by the President, led to his name being stricken from the rolls, and Felix was at sea again. Then he betook himself to New York and Washington, ran for the Legislature in the former place, on the Democratic ticket, in one of the Five Points Wards, and got into serious trouble in the latter place about a little mistake by which it was alleged he got the wrong man's name in the right place on a check.

Then we hear of him as a bold Fenian, but at the raid on Canada, prudence got the better of his valor, and he remained on the American side of the line much to the disgust of his associates. Then we hear of him as the keeper of a low emigrant ticket agency in New York, whereat mistakes were committed occasionally, and steerage tickets were bought for the cabin, if report does not do him injustice. Then we lost sight of him for a time. Now a friend sends us a copy of the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, in which we find a quotation from the Westminster Independent on the subject of the late canvass for Parliament. We quote:

"Mr. Rearden's arrival has created a commotion in town. Accompanied by his friend, Colonel O'Byrne, of the United States Army, he has canvassed the town, and if the vociferous cheering of his followers is a test of his popularity, he certainly is the man of the people."

Happy Rearden, to have such a friend to accompany him! What matters it that the roll of the United States Army bears not the name of "Colonel O'Byrne?" What prophet hath honor in his own country?"

Happy Felix! Both hemispheres ring with your praise; the Old World and the New pay tribute to your transcendent genius. Within four short years you have worn as many colors—black, blue, green and grey. The black and blue were torn from your shoulders, the grey was never to your liking and the green you hardly ornamented.

Colonel O'Byrne, of the United States Army, we salute you!—S. F. Alta.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Yesterday a sharp discussion arose on the right of all minorities to place protests on the minutes of the Council, owing to the desire of the supporters of Confederation to avail themselves of that privilege after the defeat of Wednesday. The right was generally conceded, but it was also stated that it was competent for the other side to add a protest afterwards; and to (if the House so desired) expunge the protest first recorded; and also, if the circumstances required, censure the first parties protesting. Mr. Robson moved an address to the Governor, recommending a drawback of 75 cents per barrel on flour manufactured within the colony from imported wheat, on which duty has been paid. After a short debate, the resolution was carried. Dr. Helmcken's motion to recommend a drawback on bisquit made from imported flour was also carried. Mr. Holbrook's resolution recommending \$1000 reward for the discovery of a pass to Kootenay through the Selkirk range was lost. Mr. Walkem's resolution to offer a premium of \$2500 for the first Quartz Mill in this part of the colony was negatived. Mr. Havelock's resolution recommending the Governor to offer for the first 100 bags containing 100 lbs. each of sugar manufactured from beets \$1000; for 100 bags in the next succeeding year \$150; and for same quantity next succeeding year \$100, was carried. The Council, in committee, amended and passed the first clause in the Loan Bill, then rose and adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Hutchinson Kohl & Co.'s bark Cyane, consigned to Millard & Beady, of this city, arrived at the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. She left San Francisco on the 7th Feb, and was four days in the Straits, detained by balling winds. She brings 200 tons of freight for Victoria consignees and has about 300 tons destined for Sitka, for which port she will sail in a few days. Freight will be discharged at 8 o'clock this morning. The Cyane was formerly a Russian Fur Co's vessel and was bought by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. at the time the Company's property was taken over by them.

CLOTHING SALE.—J. P. Davies & Co., will offer at 11 o'clock this morning a well-stocked stock of clothing and other goods.

H. M. S. SATELLITE, 17, 400 horse power, 1462 tons, was commissioned in October, '66, for the China station, whence she was withdrawn to form part of the squadron appointed to accompany the expedition to Abyssinia. She was the first man-of-war at the scene of operations, arriving there in Oct., 1867, and the last ship to quit Annesley Bay in June last. She was then ordered to join the Pacific Squadron, and after many detentions arrived here yesterday. The Satellite left Hokkaido, Japan, on the 22nd January and was only 27 days on the passage to Esquimaux, under sail, to the entrance of the Straits. The passage is one of the shortest under record. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and two boats and the jibboom were carried away. The Satellite is no stranger in these parts. She was on this station from 1859 till 1862 under the command of Capt Prescott. Her new commander, Capt Ely, arrived here from England some weeks ago and awaited the arrival of the ship. The Satellite will remain some time on this station. The Officers and crew are as follows: Capt. E. White; Lieuts. F. C. Dent, S. C. Darwin, A. S. Phillips, S. L. Osborne; Nav. Lieut. J. G. O'Connell; Chaplain, Rev. F. C. O'Rourke; Paymaster, Geo. Lawless; Surgeon, W. D. Longfield; Chief Engineer, W. F. Capps; Asst. Surgeon, E. Meade; Sub-Lieut. E. W. Burt; Asst. Sub-Lieuts. W. H. Goodlake, J. H. Broome; Engineer, Thos. Cross; Asst. Engineers, Thos. McIntosh, W. McNaught; Midshipmen, W. B. Ponsford, J. E. Gregory, A. T. S. Carter, Richd. F. Powell, E. Kinder, F. F. Tupper, S. G. Haggard; Clerks, W. H. Kay, E. C. Banks.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE STATES.—On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the Senate House at Washington, a few days ago, took up the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont upon the subject of Reciprocity, which read as follows:—"Resolved—That, having an intelligent regard for the best interests of Vermont, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the consummation of any treaty relating to the reciprocity of trade with the Dominion of Canada, and to insist that the subject of our trade and personal intercourse with Canada, as well as with all other foreign countries, is not a proper matter of treaty stipulation, but belongs to Congress, and should be wisely regulated by a judicious tariff. Mr. Morrill said: The resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, he believed, only express the opinions of some of the ripest statesmen of the country in times past, and the present sentiments of the agriculturists of nearly the entire nation. He sought the opportunity to submit some remarks upon the reference of these resolutions for the same reason that most likely induced the action of the Legislature of Vermont, because of a disposition manifested in some quarters, he hoped it might be limited—to revive an unfortunate example in our history of negotiating more of that class of treaties, whereby our foreign trade is to be regulated by treaty instead of being regulated by the usual and accustomed laws of Congress—believing, as he did, that such treaties are contrary to the practice of the government, contrary to the constitution, and contrary to the interests of the whole country.

FAREWELL.—The Bates Troupe will make their farewell bow to Victoria audience this evening in the "Straits of New York." The Bates have won here an enduring fame, and will carry with them to their new sphere of action the kindly regards of the hundreds who have witnessed with unfeigned delight their correct and beautiful delineations of numerous characters. We are happy to have it in our power to say that the company are more than pleased with the generous support they have received at the hands of the Victoria public, and that they will experience as deep a pang of sincere regret in parting from us as we shall feel in saying adieu to them. Last evening the great play of "Camille" was performed to a full house in a most successful manner. Mrs. Bates played with customary taste and correctness—exhibiting great feeling in the finer parts. Mr. Bates, in the character of Claude, was heartily applauded—the rendition being excellent. Miss Cummings, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Fuller were very successful in their several roles. The actors were frequently called before the curtain during the evening to receive the warm plaudits of the audience.

[Since the above was in type, the sailing of the Active has been postponed till Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. Bates have tendered the Royal Hospital a benefit performance for Saturday evening, which has been accepted.]

COURT OF ASSIZE.—The Court met at 11 o'clock. "Harry," the Indian indicted for the wilful murder of "Sack" another Indian, was convicted, the jury being absent only a few minutes. The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for the defence. His Lordship sentenced the Kanaka Kahua, convicted of the murder of his wife and child, and Harry, to be hanged on a day to be hereafter designated by the Executive.

CATHOLIC APPOINTED IN IRELAND.—Mr. Justice O'Hagan, who has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland by Mr. Gladstone, is the first Roman Catholic who ever held that position, while Earl Spencer, who is brother to the celebrated Father Ignatius, is the first Catholic who has occupied the vice-regal chair in Dublin Castle since the days of the Geraldines.

"Since silken Thomas flung King Henry's sword on council board, The English Thanes among."

VELOCEPEDES.—Schools for imparting instruction in the use of velocipedes have been opened at San Francisco. The teachers are called Velocipedagogues.

SHIPPERS at San Francisco, who were unable to get goods on board the J. L. Stephens, owing to that vessel being filled with freight for Sitka, had the assurance from Mr. Ben. Holladay that another steamer would be dispatched for Victoria in one week after the sailing of the Stephens.

NOVEL SUIT.—We learn that a suit has been or will shortly be commenced against the committee of a late ball for refusing to sell a ticket to a party applying for the same. This will indeed be a novel suit; and may we be there to hear the evidence!

BENEFIT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Bates have tendered the Royal Hospital a benefit, to come off to-morrow evening, when "London Assurance" will be presented.

THE steamer John L. Stephens sailed for Sitka at noon yesterday after loading Victoria freight and passengers. She will coal at Nainaimo, and upon her return to Victoria will sail for San Francisco direct.

THE repairs in the steamship Active are approaching completion. She will be ready for sea on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, at which hour she will sail for Portland, carrying a mail and express.

GOOD.—Mythology tell us that Io died because of his intense love for Jupiter; but the charm of the romantic story has lately been destroyed by a chemist discovering iodine of potassium.

A TREASURY ORDER requires that in future all goods destined for Sitka, or other American ports, cannot be transhipped at Victoria in other than American bottoms.

THE Canadians say there is great prosperity in ship building in the provinces.

Music and Poetry, don't be affronted, With such a mixture of contrarities; But with Home, Macaulay and Tennyson we are confronted.

By Concertinas innumerable, Distracting thought.

A big pile of Fiddles—many of them good— But as well may we associate Jack Sheppard with Hood.

Futes, Accordions, Fiddles disjointed, And Valentines sweet,

Living authors and dead, We'll soon need have recourse to Combe on the head.

Valentines! Whew! Missives, with such sweeping licenses granted, The essence of sentiment a blime,

Fiddled representatively of love, "Qui Vive" February Fourteen, Sixty-nine.

J. S. 1m T. N. HUBBEN & CO.

Confederation—The Lost Cause.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Your leader this morning on the subject of Confederation asserts that it was owing to a desire for a partial return to free trade in Vancouver Island and to the public debt of the United Colony being so great after the Union, that I and Mainland members of the Council united in 1867 and passed the Resolution in favor of Confederation with Canada. Now, sir, I shall not trouble you with the evidence and arguments to show the erroneousness of your assertions; but in the interests of your readers, and the people of this Colony, content myself with a denial of both statements, declaring them to be utterly unreliable.

Your note asserts that a feeling of lukewarmness has begun to show itself on the Mainland respecting Confederation. Now, sir, this is another assertion without shadow or color of foundation. But, sir, when you attributed your alleged change in public sentiment on the Mainland to diminution of the public debt, reduction of current expenditure, ability of the revenue to meet the annual expenditure, and, lastly, but not less absurdly, to the failure of negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, to things that have no more existence to-day than they had a year or two ago, you entitled yourself to a patent for the best kind of confident assertions to neutralize the truth. I admire your confident tone, as well calculated to carry conviction to those who have not the means to disprove your assertions; but I never appreciate a departure from truth.

CONFEDERATE.

February 18th, 1869.

[In denouncing our assertions as "a departure from truth," our correspondent does not deny that a great change has come over the public mind with regard to Confederation. He merely disputes our statement of the causes that have led to that change. Perhaps, had he not been too excited, he might have attributed the change to the ridiculous demonstration at Yale, which has been absurdly termed "a Convention;" or to the shameful abandonment of the issue by one of the Confederation candidates for the city at the recent election. Should "Confederate" desire it, we shall supplement our "leader" with these two facts and let it go forth that with a few of the professed friends of the lost cause rests the odium of its defeat. Is he content?—En.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills Are prepared expressly for the cure of those diseases that have their origin in impure blood and foul vitiated humors, and for 35 years they have proved that in all eruptive skin diseases, and in every form of ulcerous and scabious disease, these two great remedies never fail in effecting a cure.

The Breath of Flowers!

The breath of the rarest tropic flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transused into that most exquisite of all modern perfumes, MURRAY & LAXMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, suited alike for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

As there are worthless counterfeits offered for sale, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by Larman & Kemp, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles and compose to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innocuous that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence or exhausted by mercurial preparation, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson's street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing with the Government of Colombia conceding to the United States the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien at any point that may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Government concedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, half for its own benefit, and the other half for the private undertaking the construction of the canal. The Government is to receive ten per cent. of the net income for the first ten years, and after the canal is paid for 22 per cent. of the net profits. The treaty to be ratified by the United States.

The surveys are to be made within two years after ratification. The work to begin in five years and to be finished in 15 years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter is to run 100 years, and the canal to be under the control of the U. S. Congress is to fix the rate of toll, and the navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost \$100,000,000. The company, not long ago, was organized in New York with Peter C. B. as President. It is said on disingenuous authority that this company is ready to commence the work. Congress is, however, at liberty to give the preference to this or any other private company, or the United States can itself undertake the construction of the canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Havana authorities refuse to recognize the American Consul except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without trial. The Consul must leave unless supported from Washington. Americans desiring to leave the island are obstructed by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is said that in the debate in the Senate to-day on the Alabama treaty not a single member was in favor of its ratification.

New Advertisements.

GRAND SOIREE.

A GRAND SOIREE OF THE

Germania Sing Verein

Will take place on

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

Monday Evening, February 22, 1869,

AT THE

ALHAMBRA HALL.

Tickets to be had from the Committee and Members of the Society.

COMMITTEE:

H. F. Helsterman, J. L. Jungerman,

A. Hartmann, L. Vigliani,

Wm. Lohse, Jos. Leisen,

Full list F. SEILL, Secretary.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Founded in Victoria, B.C., Feb.

24, 1860.

The position of the above Society at the end of 1868, compared with 1867, is as follows:

A House	..... \$ 550	A House, 1868	..... 250 00
Land	..... 275	Land	..... 375 00
Furniture	..... 275	Furniture	..... 375 00
In the Bank	..... 910	Mortgages	..... 1000 00
Cash on hand 61	In the Bank 207 45
	\$2,581		\$2,867 45

Balance in favor of 1867 \$256 45
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The following Officers have been elected for the year 1869:

S. D'ARCY, President. W. OAHN, Vice-President.

J. KRIEMER, Treasurer. J. MERLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JULES RUEFF, J. H. TREHART,

F. LEOUIS,

DR. POWELL, Medical Attendant.

Thos. Chauveau, Attendant of the Hospital.

Any person may become a member without distinction of Religion or Nationality.

Every subscriber is admitted to the Hospital free of any charge whatsover, Doctor, treatment and attendance, with all the comforts of a home secured to them.

Subscribers not wishing to enter the Hospital can consult the Doctor of the Society and get Medicines free of charge.

The Hospital has been thoroughly whitewashed and fumigated.

To celebrate the Anniversary of the Foundation of the French Benevolent Society, a BANQUET will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of February, at 7 o'clock, at the Colonial Hotel. Tickets, \$2 50; to be had from all the Members of the Committee and the Attendant of the Hospital.

Leave Victoria	..... At 9 a.m.	Leave Esquimaux	..... At 10 a.m.
At 9 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 12 m.
At 12 a.m.	At 2 a.m.	At 2 a.m.	At 4 p.m.
At 2 p.m.	At 4 p.m.	At 4 p.m.	At 6 p.m.

Leave Victoria At 9 a.m.	Leave Esquimaux At 10 a.m.
At 9 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 12 m.
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Government Street, Victoria, V. I.